

## Monocarboxylate Transporter4 (MCT4, SLC16A3)

Cat.No. 356 405; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 2000 <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC-P:</b> 1 : 200 up to 1 : 1000
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 447 to 459 from rat Monocarboxylate transporter 4 (UniProt Id: O35910)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (O35910), human (O15427), mouse (P57787). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Monocarboxylate transporter 4

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY**  
**NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

### Background

The proton-linked transport of monocarboxylates across the plasma membrane plays a critical role in the metabolism and pH regulation of most cells. Fourteen different monocarboxylic acid transporters (MCTs) have been identified, so far. Only four of them (MCT 1-4) have been shown to actively transport the monocarboxylates pyruvate and lactate across the cell membrane.

**MCT 1**, also referred to as **Slc16 a1**, and MCT 2 show differential expression in astrocyte subpopulations and blood vessels in the mammalian brain.

**MCT4** is highly expressed in glycolytic cells, such as skeletal muscle fibers, astrocytes, leukocytes, chondrocytes, and some mammalian cell lineages.

### Selected General References

Deficiency in monocarboxylate transporter 1 (MCT1) in mice delays regeneration of peripheral nerves following sciatic nerve crush.

Morrison BM et al. Exp. Neurol. (2015) PubMed:25447940

Regulation of Mct1 by cAMP-dependent internalization in rat brain endothelial cells.

Smith JP et al. Brain Res. (2012) PubMed:22925948

Studies on the DIDS-binding site of monocarboxylate transporter 1 suggest a homology model of the open conformation and a plausible translocation cycle.

Wilson MC et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2009) PubMed:19473976

Expression of the monocarboxylate transporter MCT1 in the adult human brain cortex.

Chiry O et al. Brain Res. (2006) PubMed:16403470

Monocarboxylic acid transporters, MCT1 and MCT2, in cortical astrocytes in vitro and in vivo.

Hanu R et al. Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. (2000) PubMed:10794666

cDNA cloning of MCT1, a monocarboxylate transporter from rat skeletal muscle.

Jackson VN et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta (1995) PubMed:7548134

The role of charged residues in the transmembrane helices of monocarboxylate transporter 1 and its ancillary protein basigin in determining plasma membrane expression and catalytic activity.

Manoharan C et al. Mol. Membr. Biol. ( ) PubMed:17127621

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols  
at <https://sysy.com/product/356405> or scan the QR-code.



## FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

### Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

### Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

### Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

### Product Specific Hints for Storage

#### Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

#### Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

#### Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

#### Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

## Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

## FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

### Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.